Nippon Times

No, 16,331 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) · TOKYO FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

SIX-POINT PROGRAM DESCRIBED BY KOISO TO ATTAIN WAR AIMS

Independence Will Be Granted To East Indies, Prime Minister Tells Diet

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, addressing both Houses of the Imperial Diet at its 85th Extraordinary Session on Thursday, expressed his firm conviction of coordinating thoroughly the administration of State affairs which would ensure victory in the War of Greater East Asia, which he stressed is now in a critical situation.

For this the Prime Minister outlined a six-point program: firstly, enhancement of our fighting spirit and the further strengthening of the national structure for certain victory; secondly, expansion and perfection of our fighting power; thirdly, increase of food supplies and stabilization of the people's livelihood; fourthly, strengthening of labor service and people's mobilization; fifthly, strengthening of home defense; and sixthly, mobilization and utilization of scientific technique.

In the field of diplomacy, the Prime Minister declared that in view of the wholehearted cooperation of the Indonesians with the Japanese military administration and their consistent and substantial contribution to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan will in the near future grant independence to the people of the East Indies in order to ensure their permanent happiness and well-being.

TEXT OF SPEECH

The text of the Prime Minister's speech follows:

Having previously received, together with Admiral Yonai, the Imperial Command to organize a cabinet, I have come to assume the heavy responsibility of taking charge of the administration of State affairs. It is a matter over which I am profoundly moved. Under a truly extraordinary and grave situation, I am determined to exercise my utmost efforts in order to respond to the August Will of His Imperial Majesty.

I am very glad to have this opportunity of expressing the views and convictions of the Government here before the 85th Session of the Imperial Diet. His Imperial Majesty has specially granted a gracious Rescript at the opening ceremony today for which we are deeply inspired. It is my intention together with you gentlemen to devote myself in all fidelity, in humble obedience to the Imperial Will, to perform the heavy responsibilities called by the decisive stage of the war and to attain speedily our war aims and thereby set at rest the August Mind of His Majesty.

We are now in the midst of a grave situation upon whose outcome depends the rise or fall of our Empire. I believe that now is the time when we must safeguard the national polity of our Empire, unparalleled in the world, in accordance with the divine will of the hallowed spirits of the Imperial Ancestors, and enhance further the glorious and endless history of our Empire. It is my earnest desire together with our one hundred million countrymen, to hold fast to our faith in the certainty of our victory and, with great concord and unity, with the mighty concentration of our total strength and in conjunction with the grand military plans of our Forces on the front who are poised for action resolutely to crush the United States and Britain soon, to coordinate thoroughly the administration of State affairs to that end which ensure the successful attainment of our war aims.

Yamato Race at Stake

The War of Greater East Asia, as clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, is a war for which we have been compelled to rise for the very existence and defense of our Empire and, at the same time, a war whose great object is to realize the renascence of Greater East Asia. It is indeed a war in which the life or death of the Yamato race is at stake. Furthermore, it is a great war to decide the destiny of the one billion people of Asia. The strong characteristic qualities of our people will become more and more bold and determined the more the difficulties increase, as so frequently proved already in the course of the present war. In the present stage of the war when enemy attacks upon our homeland are likely to increase in frequency and scale and we might do well to consider the possibility of their landing on our home soil, we must indeed concentrate our total power and, with burning enthusiasm to safeguard our national polity by offering our all and with renewed determination to fight through this war, to exhaust every means in our human possession while praying for divine guidance to our August Deities with purity of heart.

Looking afar at the front lines, we find our officers and men on the firing lines continuing day and night their valiant and strenuous fight with ever-increasing morale, their spirit undaunted before the enemy attacks based upon material quantity. We find them performing inspiring acts of heroism and everywhere crushing the enemy's sinister ambitions. Together with you gentlemen, I wish to tender my heartfelt thanks to the officers and men of our Imperial Forces for their gallantry in battle, to offer my respect to the spirits of our heroes who have unfortunately fallen in action and also to express my profound sympathy to our wounded and sick officers and men and to the bereaved families. I also wish to pay my deep respect to our one hundred million countrymen who in this grave war situation are courageously exerting their utmost efforts for production and for the defense of our land. It is my firm belief that our countrymen will continue to do their part in response to the brave and loyal efforts of our officers and men at the front.

Nothing to Be Left Undone

The war situation now is indeed critical with the fate of our Empire hanging in the balance. In order to solve this situation it is quite natural that the basis for the administration of State affairs should be centered upon the single point of successfully carrying out the aim of the War of Greater East Asia, that all military and civil functions should be integrated and that the Supreme Command and State affairs be closely coordinated so that nothing will be left undone for the powerful direction of the war. This is the reason for the establishment, a short time ago, of the Supreme Council for the Direction of War. With regard to the administration of State affairs, it has been decided that the fundamental policies be determined on the basis of the comprehensive coordination between the Supreme Command and State affairs. The various measures to be taken in conformance with that decision are to be so employed as to enable the full development of all measures and efforts to meet the needs of the decisive war.

The first of the decisive measures to meet the present war situation is the enhancement of our fighting spirit and the further strengthening of the national structure for sure victory. It is needless for me to say that the enhancement of the fighting spirit must be founded upon a revitalized conception of our national polity. The iron will and determination to safeguard our peerless national polity by overcoming all difficulties and hardships is in itself the source of our faith in certain victory. This strong conception of our national polity constitutes indeed the mightiest fighting power. It is impossible to expect the enhancement of the fighting will without the full expression of the will of the people. It is the intention of the Government in meeting the decisive stage of the war to have the people fully informed of the internal and external conditions to intensify their sense of joint responsibility in the prosecution of the war and to share with them the concern for the destiny of the country. At the same time, it is their intention also to place their utmost trust in the loyal spirit of the people and to listen to their fair and just opinions and views and thus cause our one hundred million people to go forward courageously to meet the national crisis, their spirit bright and their enthusiasm strong.

To Eliminate Bottlenecks

To safeguard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne, coeval with heaven and earth, by devoting our all is, for our one hundred million people, our everlasting faith. It is a faith which is part and parcel of our flesh and blood. The manifestation of this great spirit becomes by itself the determined spirit of the people that lives through all the ages; externally it crushes the enemy's sinister schemes in thought warfare, while internally it serves as the basic strength of our self-sacrificing service to the state and becomes an immutable domestic structure. There are, of course, many measures to be taken to secure still further the national structure for sure victory. The essential thing is to enforce effective and appropriate measures to solve bottlenecks which are impeding production without being influenced by plans because of their mere novelty and without clinging to customary practices. Thus with the wholehearted cooperation of the people and by refreshing their minds, I intend to pay further attention to the reinvigoration of the people's sense of justice and righteousness.

At a time when their wholehearted cooperation is so essential, Chosen and Taiwan as an effective part of the Empire are, by demonstrating those qualities which are inherent in them, contributing toward the rise of the Empire as well as to the attainment of our war aims. The fact that substantial accomplishments have been made by the people of these areas as special volunteers in the Army and Navy and the fact that many of them are already participating in the war and devoting their loyal services to the Empire under the system of conscription now in force are matters of hearty congratulation on the part of our Empire. At the same time, it is necessary, I believe, that full consideration be paid to the treatment of these people.

Stresses Air Power

The second of the important measures is the expansion and perfection of our fighting power. The aim is to concentrate all the resources of the nation that can immediately be converted into fighting power toward the speedy augmentation of the strength necessary to fight through the decisive war, especially air power. The key to grasp the initiative in the war situation and to develop in our favor the war which now has become so intensified lies in this point. There is no time more important than now when the people engaged in munitions production must rise to action. The Government, placing the principal emphasis of the various measures on this point, are endeavoring to effect its speedy realization, by devoting all—men, materials and money—and believing it absolutely necessary to suspend those establishments and industrial activities which cannot be converted into effective fighting power and to turn them over to those industries which are essential under the present war situation, are steadily adopting various necessary measures. For the augmentation of our fighting power, especially our air power, it is of course necessary to increase the production of arms and munitions and, at the same time, to increase and ensure the marine and land transportation facilities. The Government intend to leave no stone unturned in taking measures for their expansion and improvement by exerting their utmost efforts to eliminate bottlenecks.

People's Livelihood Important

The third of the important measures is the increase of food supplies and the stabilization of the people's livelihood. I need hardly explain the importance of guaranteeing the minimum degree of the people's livelihood while the war is being prosecuted. The fact that our people have, under considerably strained conditions of life, put forth their earnest efforts with patience and fortitude for the successful prosecution of the war is due solely to the sound national traits of our people —a source of profound inspiration.

The Government clearly recognize the necessity of brightening the people's thought, from which source spring enhanced fighting will and full demonstration of efficiency, by improving the situation as far as possible and stabilizing and enhancing the people's livelihood to the utmost. They, therefore, adopted emergency food measures for such large centers of consumption as Tokyo and Osaka immediately after the formation of the Cabinet and have specially enforced extraordinary measures such as the change in price policy in connection with the production, shipment and distribution of fresh foods. When we consider the quantity of foodstuffs obtainable from our domestic production of food and the coordinated production between Japan and Manchoukuo, there is on the whole no need for anxiety over the management of our wartime livelihood. It is needless to mention the necessity of increased food production, but since the solution of the food problem is one of the important factors toward winning the war, the Government have formulated a plan and together with it have submitted a supplementary budget to the present session of the Diet.

Idlers Not Tolerated

The fourth of the important measures pertains to the question of labor service and people's mobilization. In the face of the present grave situation, the existence of a single idle person or a single bystander, regardless of age or sex, cannot be tolerated. For our one hundred million people to take their respective battle stations for victory and to put forth their maximum effort to carry out the duties imposed upon them means, in other words, the complete exhaustion of all human efforts and the awaiting of the divine help. When industrialists, office workers, engineers, factory workers, farmers and fishermen —all as industrial warriors—do their utmost in service in their respective fields of occupation in the same determination of those who are called to the colors in accordance with the spirit of universal military service and demonstrate their maximum efficiency, then may they be regarded as having lived up to the honorable name of subjects of the Empire, side by side with the officers and men who are risking their lives on the fields of battle.

The Government are determined to examine and bring about necessary adjustments and improvements with regard to the labor conscription system as well as the distribution and supervision of labor and, at the same time, to take all possible measures to effectuate to the utmost the mobilization of the labor power of the nation.

Strengthen Home Defense

The fifth of the important measures is the strengthening of our home defense. It is truly encouraging that when the enemy made air raids on the western part of our country several times in recent months, the officials and the people at large performed in unity their duties for defense and kept the losses to a minimum. No matter how frequently the enemy planes may come in the future, the officials and people must further reinforce their vigorous fighting spirit and devote their full efforts to the defense of the country. It is a matter of urgent necessity that the protection of important industrial establishments and facilities as well as the air defense of the principal cities be further strengthened. It is further necessary to devise effective means to ensure speedily the defense position that will fully meet actual situations. Beside the dispersion of the people from cities which is steadily being carried out, the Government have been sparing no efforts to enforce measures to secure the emergency livelihood of the urban population in time of enemy air raids as well as to strengthen the air defense organization and air defense training, all this under minutely considered plans. In addition to these measures, it is a matter of course that we must endeavor to the utmost of our efforts to secure the defense of our country. The Government, therefore, made clear a short time ago the necessity of arming the entire nation and having decided upon concrete measures for the strengthening of the structure of home defense, they are doing all that is possible for their enforcement.

One point on which I wish to say a word in connection with the sixth of the important measures is the mobilization and utilization of scientific technique. The war has now completely assumed the aspect of a scientific war. Therefore, with a view to unifying the operation of the scientific techniques of the army and navy and immediately converting into fighting power such scientific techniques as are truly representative of Japan to meet promptly the requirements of the war situation as well as to realize smooth and speedy production in volume of weapons that are necessary for the decisive war, the Government have established special organizations and have besides decided to take measures to encourage the original invention of new weapons among the people at large and enable them to place such inventions at the disposal of these organizations. Through these measures our position has been so completed that the scientific technique of Japan as a whole will speedily be converted into fighting power and the people in general in the field of scientific technique will be enabled to cooperate more effectively in the prosecution of the war. The Government entertain great expectations of the results of these efforts.

Will Cooperate With Reich

Finally, in parallel with the internal measures as stated above, Japan's foreign policy will be vigorously pursued to ensure the successful prosecution of war by strengthening more than ever the collaboration with our ally, Germany, and through unity and cooperation with all the countries of East Asia and the mobilization of the total material and spiritual resources of the region. At the same time, it is aimed at the maintenance of friendly relations with all neutral countries as hitherto.

Germany, in the face of a most difficult circumstance arising from recent developments, is continuing her gallant fight with firm faith in ultimate victory. We admire her courage and resourcefulness and wish her every success, believing that the day is not far distant when she will turn the tide of battle in her favor by surmounting the present difficulties and manifesting the real strength the nation still holds in reserve.

The nations and peoples of Greater East Asia show no sign of unrest, despite the war situation at the present moment. On the contrary, it is most gratifying to note that with the development of events they are growing more conscious of the necessity of fulfilling their mission regarding the renascence of East Asia and more determined than ever to fight out this war in solidarity with our Empire.

It is hardly necessary for me to go into the subject of the inseparable relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, joined as they are by one virtue and one mind. The unity between Japan and China is also being steadily enhanced under the Pact of Alliance, by which they are pledged to share life and death together. It is more than seven years that the Japanese Forces have been conducting heroic campaigns on the China Continent, north and south. The real intention of Japan is to drive out the aggressive influence of America and Britain and deliver China thereby from the century-old Anglo-American oppression, and to cooperate with China toward the construction of a Greater East Asia based on justice and righteousness. As this point is being more widely realized among the Chinese people, genuine cooperation between the two nations is growing steadily and strongly.

Thailand Prosecuting Common War

In Thailand, a change of cabinet took place some time ago. The new cabinet headed by Mr. Khuang Abhaiwongse is staunchly adhering to a policy of prosecuting the common war in accordance with the Pact of Alliance. This fact, though a matter of course, bears eloquent testimony to the strong solidarity of Greater East Asia.

Recently Burma celebrated the first anniversary of her independence. It is most reassuring to see that nation, united firmly under the zealous leadership of the Head of the State, Dr. Ba Maw, making healthy progress by successfully overcoming numerous obstacles and exhibiting unflagging zeal and resolve to fight on to victory.

The Philippine Republic is also to greet soon her first independence anniversary. Under the personal direction of President Laurel the wartime problems of food and public peace and order are being effectively disposed of, while step by step the necessary measures for meeting the wartime needs are being perfected. The Republic is, indeed, a most trusty ally of our Empire.

Hearty tribute is due to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his followers who are carrying on a life and death struggle for India's independence. It goes without saying that Japan will continue to render them powerful support and assistance and cooperate toward the realization of independence.

Indonesians Aiding War Effort

In the East Indies, Japan has since last year instituted measures for the participation of the native people in local administration in accordance with their earnest desire. Until now, in all districts, the native people, fully comprehending Japan's true intentions, have consistently and substantially contributed toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Furthermore, they have cooperated unreservedly with the military administration on the spot. In view of the above facts, I hereby declare that Japan will in the future grant independence to the people of the East Indies in order to ensure their permanent happiness and well-being.

Thus, the Japanese Government will not only keep to the lines of their policy toward Greater East Asia as hitherto, but they will also endeavor to develop powerfully the spirit of the Joint Declaration in response to the trust the nations and peoples of the region repose in Japan.

As Greater East Asia marches on, with Japan at the center, thus united and confident of victory and mobilizing all its strength, material and spiritual, in order to prosecute their sacred war for the renascence of Greater East Asia, I am certain that we shall succeed in crushing the inordinate American-British ambitions and make known everlastingly the eternal world ideal of our Empire.

I have stated the views and convictions of the Government, resolved to push forward together with the one hundred million people of the country in the face of the most serious war situation. I earnestly hope that you gentlemen will join the Government in their resolve and carry on the war unremittingly as leaders of the nation and in the spirit of grand concord.

For the purpose of replenishing the military and naval war preparations in order to meet the needs of the present tense war situation, the Government are submitting an Extraordinary War Appropriation Bill. This, together with the appropriation bill relating to food measures which I have spoken of, will, I hope, receive your prompt attention and approval.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Army and Navy Forces Prepared To Deal Decisive Blow to Enemy

Navy Minister Emphasizes Combined Fleet Ready to Destroy Foes

The pledge that all essential military preparations will be swiftly brought into order to deal the enemy a crushing blow was made by Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai in his report on the war situation to both Houses of the Imperial Diet on Thursday.

The morale of the Combined Fleet, under the command of Admiral Soemu Toyoda, runs high and belief in the sure destruction of the enemy "burns in blazing heat," the Navy Minister said.

Stressing mastery of the air as an essential condition for effecting successful operations whether on sea or on land, the Navy Minister emphasized the utter importance of a quick repletion of new and crack planes.

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai's report on the war situation in the Diet follows in full:

I am indeed overcome with awe and trepidation that I, unworthy as I am, have been given the heavy responsibility of being Navy Minister at this time when the war situation is becoming still more serious.

I think that you already know the situation until today through the communiques of the Imperial Headquarters and also because there will be opportunities during the session for further explanations, I will confine my remarks to the general situation since the last Diet session.

First, in the Central Pacific area, since a corner of the Marshalls went into enemy hands in the beginning of February, powerful enemy task forces had been attacking the Marianas, Carolines, Minamitorishima and others. Then toward the middle of June, the enemy finally occupied Saipan covered by a huge task force built around aircraft carriers and battleships numbering respectively more than 10. Following that, the enemy landed on Omiyajima and Tinian, but our Forces are still fighting them furiously.

In pace with these operations in

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

Time Is Here to Crush Enemy's Inordinate Ambitions, Declares War Minister

Pointing out that with the enemy's counter-offensives in the Pacific and continental areas assuming increasing violence and intensity the time has now arrived to crush his inordinate ambitions. War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, in his report on the war situation to the 85th Extraordinary Diet session on its opening day Thursday, voiced the immutable determination of the Imperial Army to overcome all difficulties and to exert its efforts even unto death to fulfil the mission of guarding the Empire.

The War Minister paid high tribute to the officers and men who have gallantly died in the Marianas and expressed condolences to the bereaved members of the fallen heroes.

War Minister Sugiyama's report in full follows:

I am filled with awe and deep emotion to have had the honor of being unexpectedly nominated Minister of War. The developments of the war situation since the closing period of last year have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters on each occasion and are all known to you. With the enemy having launched full-scale offensives both in the Pacific area and on the China Continent, fierce battles unprecedented in history have been developing there and severe and bitter engagements such as have never been recorded are continuing.

As for the war situation in the Central and South Pacific areas which I believe will be explained by the Navy Minister later, our Army and Naval Units on New Britain and Bougainville Islands have been dealing severe blows to the enemy, securely maintaining the area around Rabaul and other strategically important places.

On Saipan Island, all the Army and Naval Units operating in close collaboration under the Supreme Commander of the Naval Forces in that area, fought heroically under violent bombing and bombardment by the enemy. They demonstrated their true mettle and literally made themselves the breakwater of the

(Continued on Page 2 Col 4)

IMPERIAL PRESENCE HONORS OPENING DAY OF 85TH EXTRA DIET

Gracious Imperial Rescript Exhorting Members of Both Houses Granted

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to honor the opening ceremony of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet with His presence at 11 a.m. Thursday.

This day, His Imperial Majesty, attired in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, left the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m. for the Diet Building. Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain, was permitted to share the tonneau of the Imperial limousine, while Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, and others respectfully followed.

Audience Is Granted

His Imperial Majesty was greeted by the Princes of the Blood, distinguished military officers and civil officials and the members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives, at the entrance to the Diet. With Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, leading the way, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Imperial resting room and then was pleased to meet the Princes of the Blood. His Imperial Majesty was then pleased to receive in audience Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other Ministers of State, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and Dr. Toru Shimizu, President and Vice-President respectively of the Privy Council, and the members of the Privy Council, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Marquis Sasaki, Vice-President of the Upper House, and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Vice-Speaker of the Lower House.

At 11 a.m., His Imperial Majesty was pleased to honor the opening ceremony of the Diet Session with His presence and to grant a gracious Imperial Rescript.

The Imperial Rescript follows:

"We hereby conduct the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet and let it be known to all the members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives:

"Our expeditionary forces overseas fought bravely and energetically and by smashing formidable enemies everywhere greatly enhanced the national prestige. On the other hand, work on the construction of Greater East Asia is progressing with great rapidity. As for the ties of alignment with friendly countries, they are firmer than before. We are greatly pleased with all this. But a further increase is seen in the violence of the enemy's resistance. Day by day, there is an addition to the urgency of the war situation. The opportunity for Japan to win a decisive victory through the employment of its total power has presented itself today.

"You all should give the populace the lead, rouse yourselves afresh, hold yourselves closer together, and crush the inordinate ambitions of the enemy countries, and guard and maintain forever thereby the prosperity of the Imperial Throne.

"We order the Ministers of State to present to the Imperial Diet bills of special urgency connected with the current situation. You all should observe Our Will, deliberate in harmony, and fulfil your duty of assisting in the conduct of State affairs."

Marquis Sasaki respectfully proceeded to the Throne and received the Imperial Rescript and the ceremony was brought to a close.

His Imperial Majesty left the Diet building at 11:15 a.m. for the Imperial Palace.

The Upper House sat in a plenary session at 1:30 p.m. and approved the reply to the gracious Imperial Rescript which was drafted by the committee concerned. The House decided to recommend Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa as acting President in place of Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President, who is confined to bed due to illness. Then, the Upper House heard Prime Minister General Koiso speak on administrative policies.

War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai made reports on the war situations since last reported at the 84th Diet session. Prince Tadashige Shimazu, member of the Kayokai, introduced the draft of a resolution expressing gratitude to the Imperial Armed Forces and condolences for

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

ENEMY RAIDERS HIT OVER PACIFIC BASES

One B-24 Downed Over Minamitorishima—20 Bombers Attacking Yiojima Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 7.—Fiercely engaging three enemy B-24 bombers that attacked Minamitorishima Island yesterday morning, the Japanese Units damaged one plane and drove the others back.

A formation of about 20 B-24 bombers of the anti-Axis air force carried out an abortive daylight raid on Yiojima Island on Tuesday. The Japanese Forces stationed on the island contacted the raiders and repulsed all of them in the ensuing combat.

Another formation of about 20 B-24 bombers appeared over Tililu Island in the Mariana group on Monday morning. Their attempt also ended in failure.

9 Downed Over Menado

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, September 7.—Japanese Forces at Menado on Celebes Island shot down or damaged a total of nine enemy planes, including seven B-24's and two B-38's, on the morning of September 5 in a furious aerial duel with about 50 bombers and fighters that came attacking our position. The rest of the enemy raiders fled in confusion.

A formation of about 80 enemy airplanes, consisting of fighters and bombers, attacked Kau Bay on Kalmahera Island on Tuesday afternoon. Immediately engaging the raiders, the Japanese Units shot down or damaged three enemy planes and repulsed the others.

A total of eight medium-sized enemy planes attempted to attack our position at Bula on Ceram Island on Tuesday morning but the enemy machines were driven off by the Japanese Units which shot down one of the raiders.

12 Rabaul Raiders Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, September 7.—Japanese Forces shot down six enemy planes and damaged six others in an engagement with 97 bombers and fighters that attacked our positions here. Due to our severe counterattacks all the enemy machines fled.

Molotov Says Talks With Rumanian Party In Moscow Not Ready

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, commenting on the Rumanian mission now in Moscow declared that negotiations have not yet begun because the necessary preparations for the Rumanians depend not only on the Soviet Union but on the decision of the British and Americans, according to a Moscow report. It was also reported that the Rumanian delegates have reaffirmed Rumania's claim to Transylvania which was handed over to Hungary under the Vienna agreement of 1940.

Navy Minister's Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

the Central Pacific, the enemy, in the New Guinea area too, has gradually advanced his air bases westward. After coming through Hollandia and Eitape, the enemy finally invaded Wiak Island toward the end of May. Further, in the early part of August he advanced to the Sansapor area in northwestern New Guinea.

Foe Dealt Heavy Losses

Throughout these operations, our Army and Navy Units, including the base air forces, stationed in these areas, though small in number of course fought with all their power, effectively and courageously and dealt the enemy serious losses. The damage sustained by our side too, however, must not be made light of. The unparalleled stubbornness with which the Japanese Forces fought in the operations in the Marianas, and the fiery loyalty of the Japanese residents there were truly action which would make even the gods weep. In coordination with this, surface units of the Combined Fleet moved into Mariana waters, and with its smashing attacks, the enemy was about to be destroyed. Regrettably, however, the sending of follow-up air power did not go as well as desired. It is truly a matter of regret that we were unable to annihilate the enemy task force and regain air control in the Marianas and further mop-up the enemy troops which had landed.

In the operations just mentioned, the enemy gained powerful air base groups in the Mariana area and in the northwestern region of New Guinea. In pace with the activity of his task forces, his operational air range too has been gradually expanded. His raids against the Ogasawara-Yiojima area, the Halmahera area south of the Philippines, the Carolines and other areas are becoming gradually intense. Further active enemy efforts must naturally be expected.

In the northern Pacific, also, the enemy air raids have been carried out in increasing numbers, while the enemy fleet have bombarded our important points in the northern Chishima group. Moreover, signs of enemy movements for attacks on Sumatra and Java from the direction of the Indian Ocean have been noticeable.

The activities of enemy submarines have been highly aggressive during the period under review and the problem of their annihilation by us is one of our urgent need. The Imperial Navy in cooperation with the Imperial Army and other forces has succeeded in sinking with certainty 103 enemy submarines and in seriously damaging 42. But we feel this is not sufficient and we shall make further efforts in order to obtain epoch-making war results.

Our Submarines Active

On the other hand, our submarine forces have been engaged in their divergent duties over a vast expanse of waters and under extremely difficult conditions have succeeded in sinking two enemy aircraft carriers, one battleship, one cruiser and in damaging enemy war vessels twice as many and in sinking 24 enemy vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 180,000.

To summarize: a general view of the war situation since the beginning of this year has revealed that, although we have obtained considerable war result partially, we regret to state that on the whole our war efforts have been in a condition of depression and we are in a position where we must expect a more difficult situation in the future.

The strained condition reveals an unequal standing of power between our forces and the enemy's. As you have been informed by the frequent communiques of the Imperial Headquarters and by newspaper reports, our gallant officers and men on the first line of battle have succeeded in inflicting severe casualties both tangible and intangible upon the enemy who have been depending on their power of vast materials. As the enemy have approached deeper into our defense line, they have come to expose their numerous difficult and weak points.

Defeating a numerically superior enemy with a small force has been the cardinal point of Japanese military tactics from olden times. The close application of the Japanese Navy has for years been for the solution of this point. If we consider calmly the advantages and disadvantages of the enemy and to us in the material and spiritual fields, and if at the same time we have an eye on the difficulties of the enemy and his weaknesses, we, as the Japanese Navy, become firmly convinced that there are various means of making sure of ultimate victory by means of the operations to come.

Stresses Air Power

There is a thing I wish to speak of with special emphasis here. As must be known, acquirement of command of the air is an essential condition for effecting successful operations at the present stage of the war situation, no matter whether the operations are on sea or land. As the daily war communiques show clearly, without mastery of the air we cannot expect anything by way of activity not only of the planes themselves but likewise of battleships, however powerful, and mechanized units, however superior.

This is the reason why there should be the demand for a quick repletion of new and crack planes.

As is already universally known, the Naval Air Force, night and day, is continually engaged in heroic fighting in order to smash the enemy completely.

In consequence of the noticeable increase in the severity of the war situation which came about lately, the proportion of planes rendered ineffectual by wear and tear is growing rapidly. As for the damaged planes, there are more of them than was anticipated.

My heart is full of the desire to see the first-line units getting quickly the sort of planes desired by them through the cooperation of the 100,000,000 people.

Under the Imperial Guidance, together with the entire people of Japan, I pledge that all essential military preparations will be swiftly brought into order in ardent sincerity and it is my sincere hope that our Military Forces on the foremost line of battle, firmly united as one, will hurl themselves against the enemy's vulnerable point and deal the enemy a crushing blow. At the same time, I harbor not the slightest doubt that on the home front the 100,000,000 people of Japan, firm in their conviction of ultimate victory, will manifest to the very last a fighting spirit, indomitable, enduring, tenacious and unyielding, and perform their assigned tasks to the utmost of their ability.

The morale of the Combined Fleet, under the command of Admiral Soemu Toyoda, runs high and belief in the sure destruction of the enemy burns in blazing heat. This I feel most forcibly.

In conclusion, recalling the unparalleled loyalty of the officers and men in the Mariana Islands and at other firing lines far away from Japan and the herioic deaths of our fellow-countrymen who shared the fate of our fighting men, we should like to pay our heartfelt tribute to the Japanese Army and Navy Forces who are now fighting in the islands over which the enemy has gained superiority of the air, thus, manifesting the essence of the fighting morale of the Imperial Japanese Forces. Simultaneously, we pray for the success in their struggles against the enemy.

CHIYANG OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Other Strategic Points in Hunan Area, Also Fail Into Our Hands

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST HUNAN FRONT, September 6.—Hotly chasing the battered Chungking 46th Army, the Japanese Units that reduced Changtangkai on September 3 completely occupied Chiyang, the vital base on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway at dawn yesterday. Chiyang is located about 50 kilometers away from Lingling, the advance base of the China-based U. S. air forces.

Paishui Occupation Revealed

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 6.—Our vanguards that have been steadily advancing after the fall of Changning, passed through the Pachengshan area, and at dawn of September 4, completely occupied Paishui, an important point on the southern shore of the Siang River 40 kilometers west of Changning, the headquarters of the enemy 14th Division, 31st Army.

With the fall of Paishui, the enemy 37th Army that came up northward is now facing annihilation at the hand of our Forces. The city of Paishui is located midway between Changning and Lingling, and is an important transportation center on the southern shore of the Siang River. The fall of this strategic city has completely severed the military road for the enemy.

More Towns Captured

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, September 6.—Crack Japanese Units that smashed the enemy 58th Division in the neighborhood of Kinlangssu, advanced along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway for more than 50 kilometers southwestward, and reached Wenmingpu, 20 kilometers northwest of Chiyang. Another unit that took Paishui on September 4, occupied Changliupu, 3 kilometers south of Chiyang, on the evening of the same day, and completely cut off the enemy's retreat.

Chiyang Fall Admitted

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—"Chungking military authorities last night admitted that Chiyang, the key point about 60 kilometers from the border of Kwangsi Province fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces on the morning of September 5," reported the Reuter correspondent in Chungking.

"Japanese Forces are now advancing toward Lingling, the air base 24 kilometers from the provincial border. At present fighting is in progress at a point 20 kilometers northwest of Chiyang, or at a point 32 kilometers east of Lingling.

"On the other hand, Japanese Units that have been advancing toward Paoking in the western part of Hunan Province are now pressing a point about 36 kilometers east of that city."

Kanchow Base Blasted

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 6.—Crack units of the Japanese Air Force in China at daybreak today advanced to Kanchow and attacked the airfield there, blasting a shelter section and runway and inflicting considerable damage on the ground facilities there, although the exact result has not been ascertained due to poor visibility. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Japanese Take Haikowshih

Domei

CANTON, September 7.—Afted reducing Lishui, foremost advance base of the China-based United States air force in east Chekiang Province, on August 27, the Japanese Army Units continued their vigorous advance along the Ow River in pursuit of the enemy remnants and rushed into Haikowshih, 20 kilometers southeast of Lishui, on September 4, according to reports from Chungking. Severe engagements are developing in the city, the report added.

Highlights of Speech

The following are some of the highlights in Prime Minister Koiso's address before the 85th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet:

It is impossible to expect the enhancement of the fighting will without the full expression of the will of the people. It is the intention of the Government in meeting the decisive stage of the war to have the people fully informed of the internal and external conditions to intensify their sense of joint responsibility in the prosecution of the war and to share with them the concern for the destiny of the country. At the same time, it is their intention also to place their utmost trust in the loyal spirit of the people and to listen to their fair and just opinions and views and thus cause our one hundred million people to go forward courageously to meet the national crisis, their spirit bright and their enthusiasm strong.

At a time when their wholehearted cooperation is so essential, Chosen and Taiwan as an effective part of the Empire are, by demonstrating those qualities which are inherent in them, contributing toward the rise of the Empire as well as to the attainment of our war aims. The fact that substantial accomplishments have been made by the people of these areas as special volunteers in the Army and Navy and the fact that many of them are already participating in the war and devoting their loyal services to the Empire under the system of conscription now in force are a matter of hearty congratulation for the sake of our Empire. At the same time, it is necessary, I believe, that full consideration be paid to the treatment of these people.

In the face of the present grave situation, the existence of a single idle person or a single bystander, regardless of age or sex, cannot be tolerated. For our one hundred million people to take their respective battle stations for victory and to put forth their maximum effort to carry out the duties imposed upon them means, in other words, the complete exhaustion of all human efforts and the awaiting of the divine help.

Japan's foreign policy will be vigorously pursued to ensure the successful prosecution of war by strengthening more than ever the collaboration with our ally, Germany, and through unity and cooperation with all the countries of East Asia and the mobilization of the total material and spiritual resources of the region. At the same time, it is aimed at the maintenance of friendly relations with all neutral countries as hithertofore.

The nations and peoples of Greater East Asia show no sign of unrest, despite the war situation at the present moment. On the contrary, it is most gratifying to note that with the development of events they are growing more conscious of the necessity of fulfilling their mission regarding the renascence of East Asia and more determined than ever to fight out this war in solidarity with our Empire.

In the East Indies, Japan has since last year instituted measures for the participation of the native people in local administration in accordance with their earnest desire. Until now, in all districts, the native people, fully comprehending Japan's true intentions, have consistently and substantially contributed toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Furthermore, they have cooperated unreservedly with the military administration on the spot. In view of the above facts, I hereby declare that Japan will in the future grant independence to the people of the East Indies in order to ensure their permanent happiness and well-being.

War Minister's Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

Pacific by their heroic sacrifice. How gallantly and heroically they fought unto death can be vividly seen in the numerous stirring reports sent from that battlefield.

Civilians Cooperate

As you all know, many of our fellow-countrymen residing on the same island all cooperated with the Armed Forces in strengthening the island's defenses and, at the final stage, those of them who were capable of engaging in combat heroically shared the same fate with the Fighting Forces, demonstrating the traditional spirit of the Empire. We can only tender our greatest respect to these Army and Naval Units as well as to the civilians for their gallant fighting amidst trying ordeals. It is a matter for profound regret that this strategic stronghold in our territory fell into enemy hands.

On Omiya and Tinian Islands, too, our Army and Naval Forces, united as one, are repeatedly carrying on persistent, heroic attacks against the enemy. According to reports from the Supreme Commander in that area our officers and men, despite the most difficult circumstances, are maintaining a high morale and, even observing their practice of reciting daily at morning and at night the Imperial Precepts Granted to the Soldiers and Sailors. The sublime spirit demonstrated by these men is almost divine. With a full understanding of the fact that the bitter engagements they are waging will contribute in no small measure to the development of the whole war situation, these officers and men, regarding their duty as an honorable mission, are fighting courageously to the last man. The unalloyed loyalty exemplified by these men is such that even the Gods will weep.

The casualties inflicted upon the enemy on Saipan, Tinian and Omiya Islands are about 30,000, even according to the piece-meal announcements made by the enemy.

New Guinea Enemy Hit

In New Guinea, since July our Forces conducted severe attacks upon the enemy in the vicinity of Eitape and inflicted a great blow upon it. But under the protection of its powerful task fleets, the enemy advanced gradually to Hollandia, Sarmi, Wiak, Noemfor Island, Futagojima Island and to other localities.

Our Army Forces, with the full cooperation of the Navy Air Force, fought bravely and in the neighborhood of Sarmi once drove the enemy forces to the shore, and at Wiak Island dealt the enemy a severe blow by pressing them to the shore. However, the enemy has steadily increased their strength and our Forces at various places are surmounting the difficult situation by fighting bravely. By their elusive movements and by repeating their attacks, they constitute a grave threat to the enemy.

Turning to the Burma area, in February this year our Forces smashed the powerful enemy units which crossed the Mayu Mountain. Forestalling the enemy, we carried out operations aimed at advancing into the Imphal and Kohima districts. Our Units occupied important enemy positions at Kohima, Bishenpur and other places in April. Since then, in the Imphal and Kohima areas fierce battles have been fought in which the enemy sustained casualties numbering about 30,000. In these battles we also obtained about 100 artillery pieces. Strategically also our Forces terrorized the enemy and obtained great war results. Our Forces are now returning to their original condition.

In the vicinity of Katha we dropped air-borne Attack Corps. From the Fukawng Valley area in Burma, we gradually drove out five enemy divisions mainly composed of American-equipped Chungking forces. In the Nu River district, we drove out 15 divisions of Chungking troops.

Katha Enemy Retreats

In the fighting in front of the Nu River, with only a small force, we engaged in daring and brave battles, inflicted great damage on the air-borne enemy troops which entered the vicinity of Katha, and forced them to retreat northward. We inflicted heavy damage on the enemy which advanced from in front of the Nu River, by repeated fierce counterattacks. Our Forces are now preparing for the next operation on the front extending east to west on the southern side of Myitkyina.

The damage we inflicted on the enemy in the Burma area since the end of last year is tremendous. According to a recent announcement made by the enemy, the dead and wounded since the beginning of the present year total about 80,000 and the sick more than 300,000.

In China, we commenced operations on the Peking-Hankow railway line in the latter part of April, and on May 25 occupied Loyang. The Hankow-Canton railway line campaign was commenced in the latter part of May. On August 8, our Forces occupied Hengyang. This operation has resulted in making difficult the activity of the B-29's with which the United States Air Force in China intends to destroy our ocean transportation, and thus has contributed much toward the defense of Japan Proper.

In this operation, up to the present our casualties reached 7,350 but the results we obtained were extremely great. The enemy bodies abandoned together with men taken prisoner totaled about 175,000; artillery pieces captured 750; machine guns 3,000, and rifles 37,000. Thus the results have dealt a great blow to Chungking and have put the United States and Britain to consternation.

In Japan Proper and Manchoukuo as you are aware, the enemy's long-distance bombers have recently come to attack Northern Kyushu and Southern Manchoukuo five times, but the Japanese Air Defense Units put up vigorous fighting against the enemy's vaunted B-29's and shot down 30-odd planes. Especially noteworthy in this connection is the fact that some Japanese fighters rammed their planes against the enemy's, thus fully displaying the vigorous fighting spirit of the Japanese airmen.

War in the Air

Next I might summarize the general situation regarding air operations. Toward the end of last year, the first-line Anglo-American air force in Greater East Asia was estimated as being about 5,000 planes, and approximately 1,700 planes were presumed to have been dispatched to the Solomon Islands, the Bismarck Islands and Eastern New Guinea, which the enemy considered as pivotal regions. However, the Japanese Army and Naval Air Units in the same areas, in close cooperation, have consistently staged most gallant and stubborn fighting against the numerically superior enemy planes since the end of last year. In fact, it is worthy of note that our Army Air Units alone have either shot down or damaged more than 1,000 enemy planes. Notwithstanding this fact, it is indeed due to the differential in the number of planes, amount of supplies and bases available, the air activities of the Japanese Forces have been greatly restricted.

The enemy sent approximately 800 to 1,000 planes in the Burma theater of war. However, overcoming various strategic difficulties, our Army Air Units have always closely cooperated with the Ground Forces to launch intense attacks on the enemy units several times strong. Thus, through their gallant fighting, our Army Air Units have accounted for 530 enemy planes shot down and about 200 planes damaged since the end of last year.

In China, the enemy has speedily increased his air force since this spring, and the present number of enemy planes there is presumed to total about 700, of which at least some 150 are said to be B-29's. Against such a numerically powerful enemy air force, our Army Air Units have been making up for this difference by clever strategic operations and have seized every opportunity to carry out surprise attacks repeatedly upon the enemy, thereby scoring brilliant war results of shooting down 500 enemy planes and damaging 1,000 planes since the end of last year.

In the Chishima area, they are cooperating with the Navy in giving battle to 400 enemy planes. I have described the condition of the fighting of the Army Air Force.

The war results which have been achieved by both the Army and Navy Air Forces on all fronts since the close of last year are 2,700 enemy planes shot down. On the other hand, our loss was 604 planes self-blasted.

In short, the enemy's counter-offensives from the Pacific and Continental areas have assumed greater violence and intensity, and the time has now arrived to smash the enemy's audacious advance and crush his inordinate ambitions.

The Imperial Japanese Army, the high and low ranks united as one, is afire with adamant determination to surmount all difficulties, to exert its utmost efforts even unto death and to fulfil wholly the great mission of guarding the Empire.

With the enormous increment of human losses, the expansion of the war front, the elongation of the line of supply and various other factors, the enemy now faces increasing difficulties, whereas, we are able to assume a position of advantage from a military point of view by the diminution of our line of battle, the shortening of thei supply lines and the strengthening of our operating bases.

With close collaboration between the Army and Navy Forces, we are concentrating all available fighting potentialities, and by fully mobilizing our aircraft, we are forging ahead to annihilate the enemy's military forces with firm confidence in final victory.

It goes without saying that Providence will always favor the ones who are truthful and loyal while exerting unflinching efforts in the execution of duties. Therefore, we must further bolster our fighting spirit by combatting all obstacles in order to attain our war objectives, so as to set the Imperial Mind at ease and to meet fully the expectations of our countrymen.

We should like to pay our reverence to the officers and men who have gallantly died in the Marianas as well as to other Japanese men who have died heroic deaths manifesting Japan's traditional spirit. At the same time, we should like to express our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved families of those fallen heroes.

On this occasion, we should also like to express our appreciation for the unlimited cooperation accorded by our countrymen.

Hungary Compelled To Defend Frontiers Against Rumanians

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 6.—The Hungarian Government tonight, after naming 18 places in Hungary alleged to have been attacked by Rumanian forces, said, "The Hungarian High Command, after having long endured the Rumanian challenge with the utmost patience, finds itself compelled to order the Hungarian army to defend the country's frontiers, if necessary by force of arms against these unprovoked attacks. The Hungarian Government wishes to reiterate that it was desirous of pursuing a friendly policy with all its neighbors including Rumania but the leaders of that country have made this impossible."

Imperial Presence Honors Opening Day Of 85th Extra Diet

(Continued From Page 1)

the war dead. The House unanimously passed the resolution.

This was followed by interpellations by Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, member of the Kenkyukai on the Prime Minister's speech.

The House of Representatives sat in a plenary session at 11:30 a.m. to make arrangements for the drafting of the House's response to the gracious Imperial Message and other matters. After a short recess, the House again met in a plenary session at 12:40 p.m. and approved the draft of the reply presented by the committee concerned.

After the plenary session of the Upper House was over, the Lower House sat in a plenary session again at 5 p.m. and heard the Prime Minister, War and Navy Ministers repeat their messages delivered at the Upper Chamber. The House then passed a resolution tendering thanks to the Imperial Armed Forces and condolences to the gallant dead.

The Government, the same day, submitted to the Lower House four budgetary bills including the Extraordinary Supplementary Military Budget bill.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 6

Our divisions in the Antwerp area were taken back to the Albert Canal in accordance with orders and bitter fighting is still going on in the city. The enemy attacked on a wide front line running from Louvain to Namur and Sedan and made only an insignificant gain of ground while his attempt to cross the Moselle River north of Nancy was shattered.

The garrison of Le Havre repelled enemy thrusts supported by tanks. Enemy forces which penetrated the forefield of the fortress of Brest were thrown back in counter-attack and renewed U.S. infantry as well as tank assemblies were smashed in concentrated artillery fire.

Our troops taken back from the south and southwest of France have reached the area around Dijon and Langres Plateau according to orders.

Strong enemy attacks on the passroads west of the Franco-Italian frontier were repulsed by our rearguards.

In the Adriatic coastal sector, our troops yesterday foiled all enemy break-through attempts. Since August 31, 259 enemy tanks were destroyed in these engagements. During an attack against bands in the Aegean 88 enemy motor vessels were destroyed or captured by units of our Navy.

In the southern part of Transylvania, Hungarian troops supported by German stormguns attacked and repelled Rumanian formations. Six enemy batteries and two trains carrying war material were captured, and enemy counter-atttacks proved unsuccessful. In low-level attacks, our battleplanes destroyed in Rumania 60 locomotives and one fully laden fuel train.

In the eastern Carpathians, numerous Soviet attacks were again repelled in bitter fighting on the passroads. North of the Bug, Soviet attacks supported by strong tank and battleplane formations were arrested by counter-attacks on the lower Narev. In bitter fighting, our troops and A.A.-artillery destroyed 240 enemy tanks and stormguns between September 3 and 5.

From the remaining part of the Eastern Front, only local fighting was reported from the Dorpat area. During the last two days, the Soviets lost 73 planes at the Eastern Front.

During attacks by enemy bombers on western and southwestern Germany, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe were particularly bombed. At night some British planes bombed Hanover. A total of 31 enemy machines were shot down over the Reich territory and the fighting areas in the west.

3-Power Meet Satisfactory

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—The post-war "security" group in Washington has made very satisfactory progress, according to Edward Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State and chief American delegate to the convention, according to a Washington report. Stettinius emphasized that the various decisions reached will not be binding on any country unless they are adopted by that country.

U.S. Builds 1,109 Ships

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—The United States Maritime Commission announced today that 111 ships totaling 1,150,000 tons were constructed during August, according to a Washington report. It also stated that the grand total of ships constructed since the beginning of this year was 1,109 vessels or a total tonnage of more than 11,000,000.

U.S. EMBASSY CLERK IS GUILTY OF SPYING

Sent to Prison in England for Revealing Britain's War Strength to Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—Taylor Kent, a clerk in the American Embassy in London, was found guilty of spying and received a seven year sentence today under the official British Secret Act of 1940, according to a London dispatch.

London newspapers playing up the case revealed that Joseph Kennedy, former U.S. Ambassador to London, disclosed that Kent had access to the secret code by which messages were sent from the American Embassy to President Roosevelt, messages which exposed the exact state of Britain's war strength, the disposition of her troops all over the world and her strategic plans.

Kent decoded all these messages and Kennedy said that week by week this same data went to Berlin. As the result, Kennedy stated that all diplomatic messages had to be suspended for weeks until new codes could be circulated through the embassies.

When Kent's activities were discovered, the American Embassy decided not to claim diplomatic immunity for him and turned him over to the British police.

Kennedy when interviewed by the Associated Press at his summer home in Hyannis, Massachusetts, said that Germany had an "exact and complete" knowledge of England's position in the war from the start of the conflict to the middle of 1940 through the United States Embassy's code.

The former Ambassador declared that Prime Minister Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty had supplied full data on England's manpower, army and naval installations and prepared a complete data on the position of the British forces for transmission to Roosevelt.

After Kent's arrest by the British, Kennedy learned that Kent had made copies of 1,500 documents which Kennedy said were sent to Germany. Kent had access to the correspondence between Churchill and Roosevelt in his official capacity. Kennedy revealed and indicated that the information was forwarded to Germany through the Italian Embassy in London.

Kennedy said that he was at a loss to explain Kent's actions and stated that Kent had developed a terrific German complex.

POLISH GENERAL ATTACKS STAND TAKEN BY BRITAIN

Poles in Warsaw Abandoned by Soviets and British, Complains Sposnckowski

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—Shortly before the surrender of the Polish rebels in Warsaw under General Bor, the Polish Commander-in-Chief in London, General Sposnokowski, issued an order of the day in which he complained of the lack of assistance given to the insurgents by the Soviets and the Anglo-American Powers. Sposnokowski said that he failed to understand why the British had adopted such an attitude toward their oldest ally in this war.

Reports from diplomatic sources in London say that the chances of a Polish-Soviet agreement are more remote than ever before. These quarters believe that the new proposals of Stanislav Mikolaczyk, exile Polish Premier, will not be accepted by Moscow.

Soviet circles are of the opinion however, that the issue does not lie with the Soviets and the Poles but with the Poles in London and the Soviet Poles in Lublin. The Committee at Lublin demands a free hand in organizing the future Polish Cabinet in order to assure an overwhelming majority, and the invitation to the Poles in London to join the regime is only meant to be a gesture and will not have any practical value.

Portuguese Cabinet Changed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar has appointed a new Cabinet, retaining only one member of the former Cabinet, the Finance Minister. The Prime Minister relinquished the War Minister post and gave it to his former undersecretary. Dr. Salazar will also act concurrently as the Foreign Minister.

ISHII EMPHASIZES JOINT DECLARATION

Importance of Burma in War of Greater East Asia Is Pointed Out

Itaro Ishii, new Japanese Ambassador to Burma, said that he had complete faith in Burma in the course of a statement he made to the press on Wednesday at the Foreign Office.

Ambassador Ishii began by calling attention to the position of Burma. He said that Burma is forming the foremost front looking on India, a base of supreme importance in the defense of Greater East Asia, and constitutes an important factor in building up Greater East Asia.

He proceeded:

"Japan's policy toward Burma is clearly set forth in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. When I have reached my post I will make every exertion toward getting the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration carried out vigorously.

"I have not been to Burma before. I once served as Minister in Thailand, and it gives me pleasure to think that I am going to a neighbor of a country which I know very well. On the way to my post I intend to see persons in authority in Thailand and renew my old friendship with them.

"I have for many years felt great assurance from the fact that the people of Burma, with their bitter experience of British misrule, are the very incarnation of antagonism toward Britain.

"The policy of Japan is to carry on the War of Greater East Asia in cooperation with Burma."

Cable Briefs

ICE FOR AUSTRALIANS

Brisbane citizens will be able to enjoy a bit of ice again soon or so they hope. Queensland's Labor Minister announces that there will be available this year 100 tons more ice than last year as two new plants have been built for the production of ice for civilian use and the two completed last year for the services will also help to relieve the pressure. But the hitch is this: the minister adds "If sufficient manpower can be found."

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT

In order to bring a bit of cheer to the children of war-torn Britain, an itinerant troupe has been formed called the Children's Service. The company will begin its career by entertaining evacuated children in the Lowlands and eventually will arrive in London. Reversing the usual order, no adults will be permitted to these performances unless accompanied by a child.

LONDON DAMAGE GREAT

The extent of the damage to London real estate is revealed by the Minister of Home Security's urgent request for lumber from damaged houses which cannot be salvaged for immediate use. The lumber so collected will be stacked up in special marts from where the homeless may help themselves to the necessary wood to put up winter shelters.

YANKEE TOTS' TASTE

That the war is having a bad effect on the minds of even small children in America is bared by a survey recently made among various school. The type of pictures preferred by the children are those which have as their theme murder, quarrels, lurid mysteries, sex entanglements, family feuds and so on. In fact so shocking were some of the revelations that it is urged that the film industry be put under national control and taken out of the hands of private individuals whose first interest is profit-making rather than human welfare.

ENEMY HIT AT TENGYUEH

Our Wild Eagles Blast 5 Anti-Axis Planes

Domei

FOREMOST BURMA BASE, September 5.—Japanese Air Units in the Burma area operating in the Tengyueh sector for the purpose of dropping supplies to comrade land units in that sector encountered one small enemy plane in the skies over Tengyueh. Our Fighter Plane Unit attacked the enemy plane and shot it down.

Our Wild Eagles further attacked an enemy airfield nearby where they heavily damaged two enemy aircraft and set ablaze two others. Without a single loss, the Japanese planes returned to the base.

Honoring Islam Leader

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 7.—Mohammedans of Java will hold a memorial service here tomorrow in honor of Imam Rashid Ibrahim, Islamic leader and exponent of Pan-Asianism, who died recently in Tokyo.

Koiso Cabinet at Diet

The above photo shows members of the Koiso Cabinet as they assembled outside the Diet Building after the opening ceremony of the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet on Thursday.

Press Comments

Thursday, September 7

MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENING IN PRESENT WORLD WAR

MAINICHI—Discussing the recent entry of Sheng Shih-tsai, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, into the Chungking Government, a certain powerful American newspaper, considering this event from the viewpoint of a favorable turn in the Soviet-Chinese relations, came to the conclusion that among all the happenings in East Asia in the course of the present war this was the most important. However, from our viewpoint, Sheng's change of position means that Chiang Kai-shek's influence has penetrated into the northwestern area, and is not to be considered as a symptom of a new relationship that is supposed to have sprung up between the Soviet Union and Chungking.

Unless the conclusion reached by the American paper is based on a misconception, it must have a hidden meaning. The role which the Soviet Union is playing in the present Great War is indeed great. The greatest achievement of the Soviet Union is the advance of Soviet influence into the Mediterranean and Western Asia areas. That is something far beyond the scale of "among all the happenings in East Asia in the course of the present Great War, the most important one."

Among all the happenings in the world in the course of the present war, the most important is the advance of the Soviet Union into the Mediterranean and Western Asia areas. There are many instances establishing actual proof of this fact. The most conspicuous are the partition of the Italian fleet and participation in the control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. At the same time these indicate approval of the Soviet Union's southward advance by America and Britain clearly reveals part of what must have taken place at the Teheran Conference.

Of course, this approval on the part of America and Britain may have been a sort of compensation for the Soviet Union's war effort, but was this approval given unconditionally? The recent war situation with the Balkan Peninsula as its stage has been shifting at a bewilderingly fast pace. But if this shifting goes on along the present lines, will the extent of the advance remain within the limits as secretly hoped by America and Britain?

With the southward advance of the Soviet Union, Bosporus Strait and the Dardanelles may lose completely their former significance. The instinct of the Slavic race to advance southward has been handed down from Peter the Great through the reign of Tsar Nicholas II, and from Lenin to Premier Stalin. It is indeed a curious turn of events that this great aspiration, which could not be realized during the Tsarist period, has now become a reality in the Soviet era. Be that as it may, how does the situation affect America and Britain?

"In order to win in this war, Britain must recover her absolute hegemony over the Mediterranean. And in order to secure peace following this war, she must forever and absolutely hold this hegemony in her hands; this is absolutely necessary for the sake of the integrity of the British Empire and of the stability of the order in Europe."

The above is a paragraph from an editorial in the April 1943 issue of Nineteenth Century and After, a first-class British magazine. To put it into a British expression, much water has flown under the bridge since April of last year. However, the foregoing claim has not changed essentially since. That is to say, if the British intend to give up the integrity of the British Empire or to take their hands off the European order, there is no reason why they should advocate a partition of the world into three parts.

We wish to quote yet another paragraph from the aforementioned editorial:

"It is urgently necessary in the interests of Britain that most of the small European countries shall remain independent nations. (Note—Because all these small countries command vantage points). Without this, Britain has no future. But then, would it mean that if all the small countries from the Baltic Sea to the Aegean Sea retain their independence, the Soviet Union will have no future? Of course it would not mean this. For these countries could constitute no threat to the Soviet Union."

By force of such arguments, Britain is attempting to check the Soviet Union within the present area. However, all their persuasive arguments have drawn nothing but a strong retort from the Soviet Union. This is what deserves our attention as the most important of all the happenings in the present World War.

AID AGAINST MAQUIS ASKED

Eisenhower Deluged With French Pleas to Subdue Communists

Domei

ALGECIRAS, September 5—Towns in southern France are sending numerous SOS calls to General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, to save them from Communist Maquisards, according to military reports from Gibraltar.

Eisenhower was requested to send Anglo-American troops immediately in order to restore peace and security which have been lacking since the withdrawal of the Germans. The Communists have introduced local soviets at villages, all property has been confiscated and the owners shot.

Eisenhower's headquarters, it is said, realize that regular Anglo-American troops must be sent in the near future if the plunderings and revolts in this area are to be put to an end. The president, General Charles De Gaulle, is apparently still hoping for a peaceful agreement by appealing to the common sense of the Maquisards.

F.D.R., CHURCHILL MEETING

Canadian Premier Also Taking Part In Talks at Quebec

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will meet shortly in Quebec to hold their long-expected conference, according to an Ottawa report.

Both statesmen will presumably be guests of the Canadian Government and Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King will most likely partake in the conference formally. The chief discussions however, will be held between Roosevelt and Churchill.

Bulgaria's Scheme Bared

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Prior to the declaration of war on Bulgaria by the Soviet Union last night, Bulgarian Prime Minister Costor Muravieff is reported to have proclaimed the country's complete neutrality while at the same time he ordered the Bulgarian peace mission then visiting Cairo to conclude peace agreements with America and Britain, according to a Sofia dispatch.

WATABE QUITS POST AS MUSEUM HEAD

Kuroda Resigns from Imperial Cuisinary Bureau; Other Personnel Changes Made

Along with the resignation of Makoto Watabe, President of the Imperial Museum, and Viscount Nagataka Kuroda, Director of the Imperial Cuisinary Bureau, the Imperial Household Department on Wednesday carried out personnel shifts and after obtaining the Imperial sanction announced that Mr. Watabe has been relieved of his post, and appointed Court Councilor. He was specially accorded the treatment of the "Shinnin" rank.

It was also announced that Saihei Kaneda, Director of the Bureau of Archives and concurrently Director of the Bureau of Imperial Mausolea, was relieved of his posts and appointed Court Councilor.

Other changes included Viscount Naoichiro Honda, Director of the Bureau of the Imperial Mews, appointed Director of the Imperial Cuisinary Bureau; Aisuke Okamoto, Councilor of the Imperial Household Department, named Director of the Imperial Construction Bureau; Masao Toki, Director of the Imperial Construction Bureau, appointed President of the Imperial Museum; Hidekichi Ikeda, Secretary and concurrently Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department, appointed Director of the Bureau of Archives and concurrently Director of the Bureau of Imperial Mausolea; and Shiro Nakamura, Director of the Imperial Guard Bureau, appointed Director of the Bureau of the Imperial Mews.

It was added that Viscount Kuroda, Director of the Imperial Cuisinary Bureau, was relieved of his post.

Turk Envoy in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, September 6.—Dr. Goeker Muzaffer, new Turkish Ambassador to Japan, now en route to Tokyo, arrived here this afternoon, and registered at the Yamato Hotel. Immediately afterward, he called on General Otozo Yamada, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo at the headquarters of the Kwantung Army. The Turkish Ambassador is scheduled to leave here for Tokyo tomorrow morning by the express Hikari.

Davao Governor Named

Domei

MANILA, September 7.—Pacificom Sobrecarey has been appointed by President Jose P. Laurel as Governor of Davao succeeding Romualdoc Quimpo. Mr. Sobrecarey was Governor of Davao before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Malik Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, September 5.—Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, passed through here today on his way back to his post in Tokyo, where he is expected to arrive on Thursday.

3RD WAR ZONE FOE FLEEING TO FUKIEN

Chungking Defense Units in Confusion as Japanese Forces Continue Advance

By O. BESSHO
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHEKIANG FRONT, September 4.—With our Hunan operations and the northward advance along the Canton-Hankow Railway from Canton rapidly progressing, various districts in Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien provinces are now being completely surrounded. Thus, the Third War Zone Army under the command of General Ku Chu-tung, consisting of 24 divisions and one brigade, totalling about 150,000 men is now desperately trying to defend its own area. But due to the progress of our offensive in this vital war zone, the enemy defense line is now in utter confusion.

At the beginning of our Hunan operations, the Third War Zone Army seemed to be mainly engaged in the defense of Kiangsi Province, but with the fall of Chuchow and the opening of the operation against Lishui, it immediately withdrew its defense line and evidenced intentions of holding Fukien Province, where are still located the advance bases of the United States air forces at Kienow, Tingchow, Lungyen, Chaunchow, Kutien, Fuchow and Yungan.

Defeats Force Withdrawal

Ever since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Third War Zone Army had been expanding its influence in Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Fukien provinces. But having suffered a series of severe blows at Japanese hands since the spring of 1942, it has been fulfilling the role of guarding the advance bases of the United States air forces in China. But again bitterly defeated by our advance to Chuchow last June and the blow dealt the 40th army that was defending the east Chekiang area, the 26th Division under Tsao Tien-tsai has also been forced to withdraw.

Then, as Hengyang was threatened, the newly formed Third Army and the 58th army defending the Nanchang and Hunan districts were moved to the Hengyang area, as well as the 25th and 26th armies in the Third War Zone. In an attempt to recover his military strength, in July General Ku Chu-tung ordered the 25th army to move to the Chekiang-Kiangsi frontier area. Then, the 23rd army was moved to Koyang, in the eastern part of Kiangsi Province, in order to have the six divisions under his command defend Poyang and Nanchang districts.

Powerful Defense Army

The 32nd army engaged in the defense of the eastern and southern sections of Chekiang Province is composed of four main divisions, two international storming companies, and two attack units, with its headquarters at Piku, transportation center of Fukien and Chekiang provinces, 16 kilometers south of Lishui. The army has also opened the Southwestern Officers' Training Institute in the neighborhood of the headquarters, with a plan of producing a large number of trained officers and men. The Training Institute has several British and American instructors. In the neighborhood plants for manufacturing gunpowder and simple arms have been established. Another report says that the headquarters of the 32nd army as well as the Southwestern Officers' Training Institute have been moved to Pucheng, in the northern part of Fukien Province.

Thus, General Ku Chu-tung has endeavored to maintain his troops and also to train and supply a large number of officers, but with the recent defeats, the important sections of the Third War Zone have already been lost. With the withdrawal of the 25th and 23rd armies to Kiangsi, the 32nd army is also intending to completely give up the eastern and southern parts of Chekiang. It is reported that the headquarters of the Third War Zone Army has already moved to Kienyang, Fukien Province. Thus, Fukien Province that has not yet been turned into a battlefield, has now become the main stronghold of the Third War Zone.

Past Annals of Conquest, Enslavement Well Reveal Blood-Lust of Americans

By MEI OHGIMI

Apparently "Join the Marines and See the World" no longer has sufficient recruiting appeal to Americans in search of thrills. The American Government now baits its line with more attractive lure to get replacements for the marines "separated by death", whose swift-growing total it dare not publicly announce. To this end a fifth freedom, Freedom to Manhunt, has just been added in America to the famous four.

Licence blanks for Japanese-hunting on which "An open season with no limits" is declared are the latest recruiting device to catch marines. "Free ammunition and equipment," and the clinching argument to dollar-minded Americans, "with pay", is promised by the American Government to any joining the marines to take advantage of this bright new freedom. Free transportation is not mentioned. Though this, too, is free; at least one way. Free coffins and free burial in lieu of the return ticket are also not listed in the announced attractions. But these too are provided at American taxpayers' expense where the bodies can be recovered.

In making this new appeal Mr. Roosevelt doubtless has his finger on the public pulse and knows what will best move American citizens at any given time and get them where he wants them. That is how he got himself elected for the third time and plunged America into a war in which it looks as though his principal aim were his own people's utter moral degradation.

U.S. Inhumanity Seen Habitual

This is not the first time that supposedly humane and civilized Americans have collectively and individually engaged in manhunting on a major scale. All the world knows how Americans hunted down and finally exterminated the American Indians who fought so bravely with inadequate weapons to repel the ruthless alien invaders who took their native land from them by force. Equally common knowledge are the man-hunting expeditions in black Africa. In Africa, however, the aim was not killing the natives off to take possession of their land, but "bringing 'em in alive" to be sold to those whose love of freedom for themselves in no way interfered with their making slaves of others. Not only in their native heaths were God's defenseless negro children hunted by gun-toting Americans but in America itself any who loved freedom enough to try to escape from the slavery they were shipped to, were again hunted in the "sweet land of liberty" by men and dogs in packs, and brought back to crueler persecution than before, as any reader of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin" knows. Even to-day, when theoretically free, if only to perform despised and menial tasks, the Afro-American is still not safe, in the land of liberty for some, from organized men-hunts with Euro-Americans as hunters. Lynching, which means hanging, burning or any bloody torture these inhuman man-hunters can devise, is the risk run by any darker-skinned American who dares to act on the assumption that all men are born free or equal in that "free" America where the white master-caste is free to hunt and lynch the unfortunate negro minority at pleasure.

Catch to Roosevelt Offer

Roosevelt undoubtedly had the right idea to get the replacements for the marines' badly thinning ranks. The prospect of free manhunting will certainly have more appeal to atavistic Americans than simple sight-seeing at Government expense. Unfortunately there is a catch, as in most of Roosevelt's propaganda. The hunting in Asia is not free. Death is the usual fee American marines must pay for indulging in their man-hunting proclivities in the Pacific, where Japanese are not helpless, unarmed negroes, not unorganized Indian tribes to be hunted with impunity. The peace-loving Japanese, moreover, have a fighting spirit when aroused that no man-hunting savage can hope to emulate, as the marines are finding to their bitter cost.

American man-hunters of the twentieth century may be no whit less savage than their Indian and negro-hunting predecessors. They may dispose of far more deadly instruments of slaughter. But they will not enjoy the good hunting in Asia that their brutal forebears did in other continents. Already, for every Japanese that American man-hunters hunt, ten would-be hunters fall. The closer they approach Japan the higher will this ratio become, and the only thrill American man-hunting savages will get out of the good sport they possibly anticipate will be the thrill of death and destruction for themselves. Their man-hunting lusts will certainly be cooled before the war is over, and freedom from man-hunting will be among the freedoms Japan will secure for Asia in the just peace she will bring to this part of the world.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

TYPIST and general office worker, Japanese girl, 26, writes and speaks English, college graduate, 5 years' experience in foreign firm, free for engagement in Embassy or similar position. Please apply Box 307, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Rent or Sale

A HOUSE: seven rooms with telephone and cellar. Location near Higashi-Kitazawa Station, Odawara Express Railway Line. Telephone Yotsuya 5478.

For Rent

OMORI: Furnished foreign style house, 10 rooms with garden, all modern conveniences. Rent ¥350 monthly. Telephone Yokohama Honkyoku 3596.

For Sale

EXCELLENT modern foreign style house, near Roppongi, Azabu-ku, good surroundings, with 2 large and 15 small rooms. Suitable for office or flat. House 125 tsubo, land 88 tsubo. May 1st. Apply Box 196, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

Instruction

ENGLISH lessons and conversation by English lady of German nationality to ladies and gentlemen of any nationality. Apply Box 206, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2880.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tramstop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0427.

Play the Drums In Your Own Orchestra

Get your musical friends together and organize your own orchestra. Add a Ludwig Trap Drum outfit and make your own dance music. Come in to-day and talk it over.

H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, Kobe
Telephone: Motomachi 2883.

First Class
GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
8 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

WANTED TO BUY
BOOKS and MAGAZINES.
write or phone to:
B. S. SIDLINE
44, Shimoyamate-dori, 2-chome
(Tor road) Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 4701

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

SAVE and PROTECT Your EYES
EXPERT TESTS and FITTINGS
to Your Requirements in
All Our Optical Work
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1, 3-chome, Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0376

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled in Pot Stills
And Aged in Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
"CULTURE THROUGH TRAVEL"
Travel Facilities of Every Kind for Everybody
Head Office: 6 Ōtemati 1-tyome, Tokyo
270 local offices throughout East Asia and elsewhere, at
Hsinking, Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Medan, Palembang, Manila, Berlin, etc.

NITTO BLACK TEA
Highly Fragrant, Healthful and Invigorating Drink for Wartime Life
Sole Distributors:
MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers:
MITSUI NORIN K.K.

YEEHAO
イーホー
イチヤウ ニ ヨク キク
For Upset Stomach and Intestines.
A Wonderful Medicine for Gastroenteric Diseases.
YAMAMOTO YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
Head Office: ITAMI, HYOGO, NIPPON
Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer............SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 603, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1944

Prime Minister Koiso's Address

Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso's address yesterday before the Imperial Diet now in session was delivered under circumstances which rightly command the interested attention of the whole world. For this speech was the first administrative address of the Prime Minister since his assumption of his post a few weeks ago, and it was delivered to the Diet which has been especially convened in an Extraordinary Session to assist in the new policies inaugurated by the new Cabinet.

Great as was the significance of the speech, delivered under such circumstances, the actual contents contained no surprises, however, for already the new Cabinet by its active deeds has been giving a practical demonstration of the policies for which it stands. Prime Minister Koiso's speech merely gave a formal confirmation of the Government's intentions which have already been apparent. But it is this very fact which is of utmost significance, for the policies of the new Cabinet have been arousing the hearty approbation of all sections of the nation, and the Prime Minister's formal confirmation will serve to intensify and solidify the united support which the nation has already been manifesting toward these policies.

The basic aim of all the Government's actions at this time, it need hardly be said, is to win the war. How completely the Government is focussing its entire attention to this task is to be seen in the formation of the Supreme Council for the Direction of War which has already wrought a comprehensive coordination between the Supreme Command and State affairs.

As for specific measures which the Government is carrying out, the Prime Minister pointed especially to action along six separate lines. First among them, and the most fundamental, are the measures to strengthen the fighting spirit of the nation at large. In this connection, the Prime Minister declared: "It is impossible to expect the enhancement of the fighting will without the full expression of the will of the people. It is the intention of the Government in meeting the decisive stage of the war to have the people fully informed of the internal and external conditions to intensify their sense of joint responsibility in the prosecution of the war and to share with them the concern for the destiny of the country."

It is evidence of the wisdom of the Government and of the full trust which the Government reposes in the people that it conceives of the war not as the particular responsibility of the Government but as a responsibility which it shares jointly with the entire nation. Recognizing this joint responsibility, the Government has been taking the people into its confidence more than ever, allowing freer expression of opinion on the part of the people despite the exigency of the times. Such a policy, already evident since the present Cabinet first came into power, has already had the effect of causing the whole nation to rally more wholeheartedly than ever to the task of pushing the war. This is one aspect of the present Government's policies which has already borne valuable fruit, and its continuation will be bound to produce even greater enhancement of the popular spirit behind the war effort than ever before.

The second of the lines along which the Government is moving, according to the Prime Minister, is the more technical one of expanding and perfecting the actual fighting power of the nation. This is being done by placing particular emphasis upon the increase of production in the munitions industries, particularly in the production of aircraft. The third of the lines along which the Government is moving is to increase the production of food supplies and the stabilization of the livelihood of the people. The specific measures which have already been initiated along this line and the popular reaction to these measures indicate the strengthening of moral which will result. The fourth line of action, which has to do with labor service and people's mobilization, will have the effect of putting every individual in the nation in a position where he will render the maximum usefulness in the supreme task of winning the war. The fifth line of action comprises the timely practical measures which are now in full swing to strengthen the structure for home defense. The sixth line of action is designed to convert the scientific technique of the country most completely into actual fighting power.

Finally, in regard to the matter of foreign policy, the significant point to be noted from the Prime Minister's speech is that the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet represents no change whatever from the immutable course on which the Empire is inexorably set. Whatever may be the changes which are being made in internal administration, with regard to the basic nature of Japan's external relations, there can be no change. As Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu has explained previously in radio speeches and on other occasions and as the Prime Minister himself has earlier found occasion to state likewise, the world situation and the inherent character of Japan's national polity permit of no deviation from the wise and just course which has constantly been followed by this nation.

This unchanging foreign policy, in brief, is first to push the war vigorously to triumphant conclusion by strengthening more than ever the collaboration with Germany and through unity and cooperation with all the countries of East Asia. Secondly, the foreign policy of Japan calls for faithful adherence to the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations in which all the nations of this region pledge absolute respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and utmost cooperation on the basis of complete equality and reciprocity. Japan's faithfulness to this Joint Declaration is unchangeable, for in it are to be found not only the principles which will assure the well-being and full development of this region but also the principles which are essential for the establishment of lasting peace and progress for all the world. Thirdly, the foreign policy of Japan aims at the maintenance of friendly relations with all neutral countries as heretofore.

The one apparently new development in the realm of foreign relations is the Prime Minister's declaration that Japan will grant independence to the people of the East Indies. But even this promise does not really constitute a new departure in Japan's foreign policy. Already having made it possible for Burma and the Philippines to attain independence, Japan is merely taking with respect to the East Indies a course of action to which she has already permanently committed herself by the fundamental character of her relations with all the peoples of Greater East Asia. It is in accordance with Japan's fundamental aim to enable all peoples to enjoy their proper place in the world that Japan, recognizing the strides which the native people of the East Indies have made in their participation in local administration, is now offering them the complete fulfilment of their desires.

Thus, as the Prime Minister's address indicates, Japan on the one hand is steadily improving her domestic administration while holding firm on the other to the unchangeable foreign policy which has proved so just and rightfully successful in the past. Well may the Prime Minister conclude as he did that with Greater East Asia marching on, "with Japan at the center, thus united and confident of victory and mobilizing all its strength, material and spiritual, in order to prosecute their sacred war for the renascence of Greater East Asia, I am certain that we shall succeed in crushing the inordinate American-British ambition and make known everlastingly the eternal world ideal of our Empire."

STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN AMERICAN ECONOMY

Inevitability of Decline in Production Causes Anxiety in U.S.

(From Oriental Economist)

Part II

The National Industrial Conference Board recently announced that more than 63,000,000 were employed in the United States, but this figure is an exaggerated estimate. Again, the London Times published the following figures as the status of mobilization for the summer of 1943:

Total labor force	63,500,000
Men (including military)	46,400,000
Women	17,100,000

But these figures do not signify that the basic labor force of the United States had reached the level of 63,500,000, but merely indicate increased number of seasonal farm labor, particularly of students and women. The number will be two to three million less if seasonal adjustment is made. It follows, therefore, that the mobilization of women numbered about 16,000,000 at the beginning of the year. An additional 1,500,000 are expected to be made within this year, out of which 800,000 will be diverted as additional recruits for the farms.

One factor which must not be overlooked in connection with the mobilization of women is that their field of occupation has been considerably extended, and they are replacing men on an increasing scale. It is stated that the American women's productive capacity is about 80 per cent of that of the men, but conditions peculiar to women are gradually being reflected in an increasing percentage of their number abandoning their employment. For instance, aircraft manufacturers have pointed out the inferior working capacity of the women, stating, "American women's object for working is due rather to their characteristic curiosity and to the lure for excessively good wages, and as a natural consequence, they are unable to become skilled workers."

It is none the less noteworthy that, whereas prior to the war there were less than 11,000,000 women workers, their number in the course of two years has increased by nearly 6,000,000. To reach this stage of increase would at least require ten years in peacetime. But as a war measure this was attained in two brief years. We may well assume that women labor in America has already reached its limit.

In the occupational re-allocation of the United States one will notice that the recent tendency is towards the bolstering of bureaucracy, thus causing much confusion among the officials. According to the announcement issued on February 1, 1944, there were 12,820,000 officials in the United States. Congress has been attempting to replenish manpower by reducing the number of officials and at the same time avoid the threat of rampant bureaucracy.

The stocks of imported raw materials, such as rubber, special metals, and chemicals are running low and the impending shortage is threatening America. In addition, America's outlook is darkened by the "black wing" which is seen in the form of an impasse regarding the 6,500,000 manpower yet to be mobilized. This is the underlying cause of stagnation now seen in the munitions production.

The mobilization for military service is the major cause for the decline in productive capacity. America has reached her peak in production, which means that there can be only a decline in production hereafter. This shows unmistakably the weakness of the United States which has to relie first and last upon her material wealth. When America finds herself no longer able to increase her production on the strength of her material resources, the psychological effect of the shock will be very great.

America claims to have produced about 150,000 aircraft within two years after the outbreak of the war. Out of this 40 per cent were training planes, 20 per cent were shipped abroad under the Lend-Lease Act, and 20 per cent of the remaining were sent to the front.

Concentrating on Bombers

During the current year America is concentrating upon warplanes because the number of aircraft on hand has unduly dwindled due to the high percentage of loss. In order to avoid the excess of monthly losses over production, the United States seems to be carefully adjusting distribution of warplanes to the various fronts. In April alone, Germany shot down or destroyed more than 1,500 American four-motored heavy bombers, which far exceeded the monthly output of 1,000 heavy bombers.

America is planning on building about 100,000 planes this year, and has stopped making trainers since this spring. Moreover, from the second half of this year she will reduce the output of fighter planes and increase the output of heavy bombers and large type pursuit planes. This may be due to changes in strategic operations, but, on the other hand, it reflects the urgent need to cover heavy losses of bombers. Nevertheless, a glance at the production figures in the following table, will show that with the exception of the peak reached last March, output is lower than the level for September 1943. The output for June was 853 units less as compared with the preceding month. The retrogressive trend in plane production is due to the lack of special materials and labor supply. The Boeing Aircraft for instance, has registered a decrease in output of its "Flying Fortresses" to the extent of 40 units a month due to labor shortage.

America's Aircraft Production
(January-June, 1944)

January	8,789
February	8,760
March	9,118
April	8,343
May	8,902
June	8,049

(Figures released by the War Production Board.)

Next, what is the situation of food production? According to the recent announcement of the Department of Agriculture, the estimated wheat harvest for this year is 1,128,000,000 bushels. If this is compared with the estimated harvest of 1,035,000,000 bushels as announced in June, it is a large increase. This estimate is based on the following:

(Unit of 1,000,000 bushels)

	Estimate July '44	Estimate June '44	Harvest of last yr.
Winter wheat	793	714	530
Spring wheat	335	321	307
Total	1,128	1,035	937

In contrast to the estimated increase of wheat production, there is a decreasing tendency in regard to other farm crops. The stocks of cereals held by the American farmers in July stood far less than the corresponding month of last year as the following table will show.

Estimated Harvest of Farm Products
(Released by the Dept. of Agriculture)

	Estimate for this year	Actual harvest last year
	(In million bushels)	
Corn	2,980	3,076
Oats	1,183	1,144
Barley	302	322
Rye	29	31
Linseed	27	52
Sugar cane	*6,166	6,510

(* In unit of 1,000 tons.)

Cereals Stocks Held by Farmers
(July, 1944—In million bushels)

	As of July	Corresponding period last year
Wheat	103	190
Corn	570	813
Oats	186	236

It can be assumed that the estimated increase of wheat production will be offset to a considerable extent by the depletion of stocks and the allotment of about 250,000,000 bushels for fodder. The trend toward decreasing food supplies, which is out of proportion to the increasing demand, threatens to create problems which may not be dismissed lightly. The source of apprehension is seen in the food situation developing from domestic consumption, military consumption, and the supply to foreign countries under the Lend-Lease Act.

The foregoing is a survey of some of the factors accounting for America's aim for an early termination of the war.

(End)

America's 'Altruism' in P.I.

Materialistic Life in U.S. Propagandized to Americanize Filipinos for Purpose of Economic Aggression

By T. F. ITO
(From Philippine Review)

Part II

Let us turn our eyes to concrete examples of America's acts of hypocrisy and deceit in the Philippines. At the time of the American usurpation of the islands, the Filipinos were known to have been simple, unsophisticated, even frugal. Their emasculation, therefore, was indispensable as a prerequisite to their prompt assimilation of the American way of life. But it had to be done under the most plausible pretenses, less it would arouse suspicion on the part of the Filipinos. And this meant the sugar-coating of the whole thing. Naturally, the program was carefully laid out. Thus, ostensibly to "civilize" and "enlighten" the backward Filipinos, their emasculation was commenced in the field of education.

In the preparation of the Philippine school curricula, the inculcation of American ideals was the prime consideration. Accordingly, special stress was placed on things American such as American history, American government, outlook of life, customs and traditions. English and Spanish were fixed as national languages, and no impetus was given any of the native dialects to become ultimately the national language. In fact, the National Language Institute was the product of the Commonwealth regime.

Subjects on things Philippine were deliberately neglected. Education in Oriental ethics and morals was belittled. The age-old Filipino tradition and culture were simply ignored, if not thrown into dustbins. Every model for honesty, faithfulness and obedience cited in the textbooks was American, and no instances depicting the exalted acts of the Filipinos were mentioned as truly worthwhile to be commended and followed by others. Was not Washington, in his childhood days especially, cited as a paragon of honesty?

On the other hand, in order to keep the Filipinos under the magic spell of America's materialistic civilization and culture, no effort was spared to keep them from knowing or acquiring up-to-date information concerning her neighboring countries. How, for instance, was Japan portrayed in the geography text of the Philippine schools? Again, in the literature courses of the colleges and universities in the Philippines, emphasis was heavily laid on American literature.

The literary works of other countries such as Japan, France and Russia were merely glossed over, if not slighted. As to Philippine literature, it was simply ignored. The reason behind all these was obvious. America was afraid that appreciation of literature other than the American would inevitably bring to light the shallowness of her own literature, resulting eventually in the loss of the confidence and respect of the Filipinos towards her. To the Americans, this was one thing they could not stand.

Agriculture Neglected

How the Americans were insincere towards the Filipinos can be seen in their agricultural and industrial policies in the Philippines. A casual glance will reveal that Philippine agriculture is quite unevenly developed. To begin with, no appreciably big irrigation systems, which are indispensable to the rice industry, were erected. Expert guidance on agriculture was almost totally absent. This is proven by the fact that the number of agricultural experimental stations was negligible; and that the scale on which these experimental stations was operated was quite limited and that their facilities were surprisingly inadequate. American attitude to these vital matters affecting the welfare of the country and people was one of complete indifference.

On the other hand, however, through the mechanism of "Free Trade," the development of the sugar, copra, hemp and other industries, the products of which were principally marketed in the United States, was given extensive encouragement. Here, the Americans were so cunning as to allow a few of the Filipino industrialists to enjoy the crumbs that fell from the monopolistic American table of economic exploitation, in order to silence censure.

As a matter of fact, "Free Trade" was an American brand of trade monopoly. It was devised by the Americans in 1909 to shut the rest of the countries out of lucrative Philippine markets. To prevent the then colonial government from instituting a protective tariff system she was crafty enough not to forget to retain for herself the right of legislation on tariff matters. That was not all. She pegged the currency rate of dollar and peso to one and two, with the ulterior motive of buying Philippine products at low costs. As they were in control of foreign trade, they literally forced the Filipinos to buy their goods, and brazen-facedly claimed that the Filipinos owed them gratitude in the bargain because their standard of living had been elevated . The truth is that had they not imposed upon the Filipinos the purchase of these high-priced goods, the cost of living of the Filipinos could not have been that much higher. This is an eloquent example of an American attempt at beguiling the Filipinos that the high cost of living is synonymous to a high standard of living.

Industries Discouraged

What manufacturing industries of a sizable nature that were encouraged and developed by the Americans are now in existence? Practically none. Has anybody wondered why this is so? It is because the Americans wilfully neglected the development of industries in the Philippines for the same selfish reason that motivated the inauguration of "Free Trade", viz., the desire to keep the Philippines as the exclusive market for the United States.

Any industry that created the fear of possible competition with American goods were directly or indirectly discouraged and nipped in the bud. In so doing, the Americans resorted to the insidious tactics of financial curtailment. In other words, taking advantage of the then banking system of the island, the majority of which institutions they controlled, they refused to extend credits to any enterprise established to put up new industries.

American hypocrisy is manifest in the case of road and bridge construction in the Philippines. It is short-sighted to say that America was motivated by altruistic desires to help develop local industries and modernize the means of transportation. In fact, there was a hideous aim behind it. The truth is that roads and bridges were constructed as a means so cunningly employed by the Americans to sell their automobiles, trucks, and gasoline in the Philippines. To the American businessmen, more roads and bridges meant more sale of their motor vehicles, which, in turn, meant more profits.

It goes without saying that, in a country like the Philippines where there is no appreciable degree of industrial development, it is flimsy and unstable to develop only one kind of means of transportation. If Uncle Sam were genuinely interested in the welfare of the Filipinos, he ought to have given more attention to the development of other means of transportation, and placed the future of this matter in a position of perfect security.

However, Uncle Sam wilfully and deliberately refused to do it. Why? Because such a move would prove fatal to the lucrative trade of the Americans. To make the motor vehicle transportation successfully thrive, every source of competition must be eliminated. This, they could do very easily and without attracting public attention, for they were in virtual control of the system of public utilities in the Philippines. It was a foregone conclusion that serious difficulties in transportation would be inevitable the moment the motor vehicle transportation was dislocated.

Attempt to Americanize Filipinos

As I have said at the beginning, Uncle Sam was grimly determined to make a cat's paw out of the Philippines with a view to utilizing it in the materialization of his dream of Oriental conquest. And in order to realize this objective, the Filipinos had to be transformed into a "replica" of the Americans socially, ideologically and politically so as to make them dance to the jingoistic American music.

Paradoxical as it may seem, one thing that was actively capitalized by the Americans to attain this sinister design was the glorification of America and her way of life. They boasted of the tallest building, the largest dam, the longest suspension bridge, etc.—all these childish displays of nonsense eloquently reflected their mentality to glorify America. How, then, were America and her way of life glorified in the Philippines? They were done in numerous ways. The election of beauty queens in society as well as in educational institutions was one way; the encouragement of the habit of indulging in modern dances such as the rhumba, conga, boogie-woogie, etc. was another. But on top of them all was the inculcation of the love of luxuries such as automobiles, frigidaires, and other expensive things such as clothes, shoes and jewelry, which led to the blind imitation of American mannerisms.

Another thing was the doctrine of democracy that was brought under the plausible pretense of effecting a "political renaissance" in the Archipelago. Democracy as exemplified in liberty, equality and fraternity is most ideal. It is even akin to the basic principles of "Hakko Ichiu." But democracy as introduced and practiced in the Philippines by Uncle Sam was far from ideal; it was greatly perverted to suit his ulterior motives. As a matter of fact, it brought no benefits to the Filipinos at all beyond that of making them play the role of "scape-goat" for the Americans.

The full force of the American propaganda machine was constantly in action in prewar days.. Radios and moving pictures were utilized to utmost advantage. Even the ordinary newspapers and magazines were regimented for propaganda. Look at, for instance, the American comic magazines on display at sidewalk newsstands! Who can deny that they are not teeming with stories tending to glorify America and her way of life?

Native Character Undermined

We cannot recollect their malignant effects upon Filipino life without a painful feeling in our heart. The sturdy Filipino character was greatly undermined; good old Filipino virtues were dumped into limbo. Astute politicians began to hoodwink electorates. Nepotism, bossism and the other evils of the spoils system took root in Philippine politics; at no time was the morality of the Filipinos at such a low ebb. Vanity increased; the spirit of frugality was almost forgotten. The people began to live beyond their means. A life of frivolity, luxury and comfort became a national trait.

On the other hand, Uncle Sam and his apologists literally showered the Filipinos with all conceivable words of praises, pointing to the development of the above national trait as indicative of the fact that the country was enjoying the high standards of living, civilization and culture. Nevertheless, it is an avowed fact that the Filipinos had to pay a high price for having yielded to American flattery, for, in the process, not only were the good old Filipino culture and traditions thrown overboard, but they themselves were cast in the American mould.

That was not all. When America, caught in her own trap, was constrained to give independence to the Philippines through the passage of the McDuffie-Tydings Law, she was subtle enough to provide a loophole by providing in the presidential statement such terms as "inequalities and or imperfections." It is an avowed fact, moreover, that the passage of the said law was motivated by her selfish reasons, although it was clothed in the specious garb of altruism. It is still fresh in our memory that when the Philippines began to feel the effect of the said law, America lost no time in stealthily financing groups of the Filipinos to start a movement for the American retention of the Archipelago under the plausible pretense of "realistic re-examination," and openly showed her readiness to reconsider the Philippine issue at any moment.

And on top of these, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the U.S. mobilized the flower of Filipino youth and mercilessly offered them upon the altar of sacrifice at Bataan and Corregidor under the beautiful name of the defense of democracy. Not satisfied with this, America began, hardly had the smoke of open hostilities cleared, to subsidize misguided elements to bring the curse of misery upon the Filipinos. Indeed, such was American altruism in the Philippines. Must the Filipinos be forever made its victim and play the role of a "scape-goat" for Uncle Sam?

(End)

JEWISH-ARAB DISCORD IN PALESTINE

Controversy Rooted in Immigration Problems of Hebrews

The following article by Frederick C. Painton appeared in the June, 1944 issue of the Reader's Digest.

Part I

The nub of the Jewish-Arab problem in Palestine is, of course, immigration. The Jews want unrestricted Jewish immigration up to a total of 4,000,000. The Arabs say they will not tolerate any more Jewish immigration, but agree not to oppose or hinder the 550,000 Jews now in Palestine.

The British White Paper, which is now in force, provides for: (1) the stabilization of Palestine's population in the proportion of one third Jews and two thirds Arabs; (2) the sale of land to Jews to be restricted to certain specified areas; (3) no Jewish immigration after March 1944, but this restriction does not include some 33,000 still to arrive; (4) within 10 years the British Government will reexamine the Palestinian question with a view to granting local autonomy.

The Arabs, for the moment at least, are content to stand on the White Paper. The Jews are vigorously and even violently opposing it, but because of the war a sort of armistice has been set up which, except for the extremists, has been reasonably well observed.

The Arabs look around them and see autonomy in Lebanon, Iraq, Trans-Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The Palestinian Arab would like that autonomy, too, but does not see how he can get it. For the moment the Arabs are afraid of the Jews. This for two reasons: first, the Jews are more articulate and have a world press and vast wealth; second, the Jews have been smuggling in arms on a rather astonishing scale—not only rifles, but also machine guns and mortars; and are getting good, I'm told, at making grenades. The Arab is unorganized; he has no spokesmen, and he has few arms.

I was told that if it came to a showdown the Jews, despite their inferior numbers, could shoot it out with the Arabs and probably win. Hence the Arab is leaning on the British to protect him. The Jews have begun a campaign in the United States to persuade the government to use influence or pressure to get Britain to rescind the immigration clause.

The British believe they have lived up to the letter of the Balfour Declaration, which said only that His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment of a home for the Jews in Palestine. There is a home, they say, and Britain is absolved.

Wants White Paper Continued

The Arab looks at the past decade and his own strides forward in civilization and wants the present (White Paper) situation continued, unless it be changed to admit Palestine to a Pan-Arab state including Iraq, Syria, Trans-Jordan, and so on.

The Jews say they will never consent to autonomy for Palestine. With 1,200,000 Arabs against 550,000 Jews, declares Harry Beilin of the Jewish Agency, "we become again as elsewhere a minority race, and the very ends for which a Palestine homeland was asked for are destroyed." The Jews would accept, Beilin says, a Jewish Crown Colony of Palestine—with the Jews in the majority, of course.

What are the facts in the Jewish case?

The Jews have poured millions of dollars into Palestine. New Jerusalem is a modern city. Tel Aviv, swamped by the influx of refugees, is a city of 200,000. Refugees have brought in several industries, such as diamond cutting by Dutch Jews from Amsterdam, and the manufacture of important pharmaceutical products. The health conditions of Palestine have improved vastly; trachoma, for instance, is no longer a scourge. Hadassah Hospital with 250 beds is a $1,000,000 institution, staffed by world-renowned surgeons—refugees.

Many thousands of acres of Palestine have been reclaimed by the Jews and put to fertile production. The kvutzot, or collective settlements, have terraced rocky soil, planted trees, found water, and have made the soil produce. In the swamps of the north, where malaria was a scourge for centuries, they are draining the land, destroying the mosquito and bringing the land into production.

Settlement Project

Down in the Jordan River valley I visited a settlement that was doing an amazing thing. The land there is 17 per cent salt and is hideously barren. Some young Jews of high caliber parentage went to work in the potash works there and established a settlement not far away. From the Jordan they piped sweet water onto the land and let it soak down through, so that it carried off the salt. They did this 80 times in eight months, washed the salt out of the topsoil, and got a yield of tomatoes twice as great per acre as elsewhere.

The settlement is completely communal, men taking turns at washing and tilling the soil and laboring in the potash works. It is incredible drudgery; in summer the temperature reaches 160. But they carry on.

I had only admiration for such dogged endurance and courage; but common sense told me that if a normal charge for labor were made, the tomatoes produced would cost perhaps 60 cents each. It shows that the desire to own and farm land in their own homeland is a driving obsession with many Jews.

I visited a collective farm not far from Jerusalem, which I had first seen in 1932. Then it was nothing; a few poor little farmsteads which provided a bare existence. Now there are new buildings; a pine forest planted on the hills is tall and green, and is holding some water. The collective is at last self-supporting, and has grown from 40 persons to more than 300.

The psychological aspects are important. Harry Beilin summed it up: "Here, I have no inferiority complex. I have something that belongs to me and my people, and I walk with my head high. Here, I never see a sign: 'Restricted clientele' or 'Jews not allowed'. Here we have our national songs and our national dance, and Hebrew is a living tongue."

The Jews have raised the standard of living in Palestine. An unskilled laborer now gets 40 piasters ($1.60) a day; skilled laborers such as plasterers and stone masons get as high as $4. Attracted by such wages, about 500,000 Arabs have come to Palestine in 12 years. In Egypt the payment for unskilled labor is ten piasters a day.

What is the Arabs' case?

One of the Jews' original arguments for the establishment of the Jewish homeland was that the Jew should go back to the soil—cease to be urban and go rural. By the Jews' own figures today, however, only 113,000—23 per cent of Palestine's 550,000 Jews—are on the land; the other 77 per cent are in the cities.

The Jews declared in 1923 that the Palestine homeland would eventually be self-supporting. Two decades later, it is still an enormous philanthropic venture. The British say it is 40 per cent self-supporting; the Jews say 60 per cent. The United States alone, according to official documents, sends $5,500,000 into Palestine each year (of which $500,000 is donated by Christians).

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

When the soul is filled with the
Holy Spirit of God,
No need remaineth for speech:

When a man hath found a gem of
exceeding price,
Doth he not shut it safely away?
No need is there to bring it publicly forth all day long before
men.

When there is doubt of the worth
of a jewel,
Then is it brought forth publicly,
tested and weighed;
But why should men test and
weigh that which is Worth
itself?

A man transported with love,
Drinketh not love drop by drop,
Weighing each drop in the scales.

When the swan hath found, at
last,
The most holy Lake,
Doth he wander more, seeking
for wayside pools?

Thy Lord dwelleth close within
thee,
Why strainest thou then thine
eyes to descry him without?

Give heed, good friends, give
heed,
I have found,
I have found,
I have found.

Fruits of Wisdom

The study of literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces adversity, is delightful at home, and unobtrusive abroad.—Cicero.

• • •

One cannot always be a hero, but one can always be a man.—Goethe.

• • •

Grace is to the body, what good sense is to the mind.—Rochefoucauld.